

31489 to 31509—Continued.**31498—Continued.**

Calamagrostis youngii was first found on dry hillsides at the source of the Waitaki River in the interior of the South Island of New Zealand, and Buchanan remarks regarding it: "In the district between the Clutha and Matamura rivers, Otago, this grass is abundant and is much eaten by stock." (*Manual of Indigenous Grasses of New Zealand*, p. 61.)

31499. FESTUCA OVINA L.**31500. FESTUCA RUBRA L.****31501. SAVASTANA FRASERI (Hook. f.) Skeels.**

(*Hierochloe fraseri* Hook. f. 1844-45, *Flora Antarctica*, vol. 1, p. 93.)

The seeds of this grass were received from New Zealand under the name *Hierochloe fraseri*. The generic name *Hierochloe* was published by R. Brown (*Prodromus*, p. 208) in 1810, with one species *H. antarctica*. In 1789, however, Schrank (*Baiersche Flora*, vol. 1, pp. 100, 337) had established the genus *Savastana*, with one species, *S. hirta*. This is universally considered to be congeneric with *Hierochloe antarctica* R. Brown. *Savastana* being the older name for the genus, our species is placed here in accordance with present rules of botanical nomenclature.

Savastana fraseri was first found on the slopes of the mountains in Tasmania, and also grows in the mountainous districts of the islands of New Zealand.

31502. KOELERIA KURTZII Hackel.

Distribution.—Abundant throughout the South Island of New Zealand, and also found in Argentina in South America.

31503. POA AUSTRALIS R. Br.

The seeds of this grass were received from New Zealand under the name *Poa caespitosa*, which was first used by Forster (*Prodromus*, p. 89) in 1786, but was not described. The first description of the species seems to be by Sprengel (*Mantissa Prima Florae Halensis*, p. 33) in 1807, who published the name *Poa caespitosa* and referred to Forster's *Prodromus*. However, in 1804, Poiret (*Encyclopédie Méthodique Botanique*, vol. 5, p. 73) had published the name *Poa caespitosa* for a grass now considered to be *Poa nemoralis* L. This invalidates the use of the name *Poa caespitosa* by Sprengel in 1807. The next name applied to this species is *Poa australis*, published in 1810 by R. Brown (*Prodromus*, p. 179), the name here used.

"The most abundant grass through wide districts in the South Island, also plentiful in the elevated central portions of the North Island. Unfortunately it is not relished by stock and is seldom eaten, save in the absence of better food. Also in Australia and Tasmania." (*Cheeseman, Manual of the New Zealand Flora*, 1906, p. 908.)

31504. POA COLENSOI Hook. f.

"This is one of the most important of the indigenous pasture grasses. It is eaten by all kinds of stock, and is a specially valuable sheep grass in mountain districts." (*Cheeseman, Manual of the New Zealand Flora*, 1906, p. 909.)

Distribution.—Mountain slopes and dry elevated plains rising to an elevation of 7,000 feet, in the islands of New Zealand.

31505. POA KIRKII Buchanan.

"This is a valuable grass for all kinds of stock in cool, elevated localities, and is well worth cultivation." (*Cheeseman, Manual of the New Zealand Flora*, 1906, p. 910.)

Distribution.—A variable grass, abundant on the subalpine plains and mountain slopes of the islands of New Zealand.